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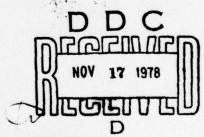
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ATMOSPHERIC MARINE BOUNDARY LAYER MEASUREMENTS
IN THE VICINITY OF SAN NICOLAS ISLAND
DURING CEWCOM-78

C.W. Fairall, G.E. Schacher K.L. Davidson, and T.M. Houlihan

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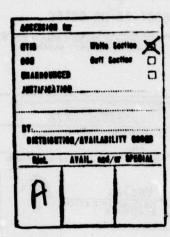
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C. W. Fairall, G. E. Schacher, K. L. Davidson and T. M. Houlihan Environmental Physics Group Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940

ABSTRACT

This is a report on the boundary layer aspects of the NPS participation in CEWCOM-78. The primary purpose of the experiment was to determine how representative San Nicolas Island is of an open ocean marine boundary layer and to examine the validity of boundary layer measurements at the NRL tower on the NW tip of the island. Under favorable wind conditions (NW) the turbulence and profile structure of the boundary layer near SNI was characteristic of typical marine conditions. A comparison of simultaneous measurements at the NRL tower and the R/V Acania indicated considerable shoreline influence on the velocity fluctuations (U_* or ε) and the mean wind speed (U) but essentially no influence on temperature fluctuations (C_T^2). Using the bulk method to calculate T_* and ξ from the Acania data, the actual measurements of C_T^2 could be predicted to within about a factor of two.

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I. SUMMARY

A. Introduction

the Naval Postgraduate School Environmental Physics Group aboard the R/V Acania in the vicinity of San Nicolas Island (SNI) in May of 1978. The primary goal of these measurements was to examine the open ocean "representativeness" of SNI and to evaluate the validity of measurements made at the NRL tower site on the north west tip of the island. This report will focus on the turbulence and boundary layer data, leaving the aerosol evaluation for a later report. In addition, the NPS group provided direct micrometeorological support for optic experiments and a rather conclusive study of the bulk method scaling law predictions of turbulence parameters in the surface layer.

B. Conclusions

How representative SNI is of the marine condition is more of an aerosol question than a turbulence question. However, the turbulence aspect is important. During CEWCOM-76 it was found that coastal areas exhibited diurnal variations of temperature structure function, $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$, characteristic of overland sites (minima in $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ at sunrise and sunset) whereas open ocean areas exhibited almost no diurnal variation. Under the W-NW wind conditions that predominated during the turbulence evaluation periods of CEWCOM-78, the $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ measurements near SNI showed no obvious diurnal variation.

The Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) tower site measurement made by NPS personnel using identical equipment to that being employed on the R/V Acania have been compared to simultaneous shipboard measurements. For data taken when the Acania was in the immediate vicinity of the tower site (primarily anchored within .3 miles) the ${\rm C_T}^2$ comparison showed excellent agreement. Neglecting a few low wind speed cases, the average disagreement was only 7% for 23 periods with a single measurement standard deviation of 64%. Given the combined measurement uncertainty of about 30% and the uncertainty introduced by the stochastic nature of atmospheric turbulence, it may be quite difficult to do significantly better. Although only a few periods were available, ${\rm C_T}^2$ measurements made at the NRL tower compared fairly well with shipboard measurements made when the Acania was 30 to 50 miles upwind of the island. This indicates that SNI is in a region of good horizontal homogeneity under NW wind conditions.

Comparisons of wind speed, U, and the rate of disipation of turbulence kinetic energy, ϵ , were not nearly as favorable as the ${\rm C_T}^2$ comparison. The values of ϵ were used to calculate the friction velocity ${\rm U_*}$ (the surface stress is proportional to ${\rm U_*}^2$). On average, the tower measurements of ${\rm U_*}$ were 2.5 times greater than the ship measurements with a standard deviation of 93%. The tower measurements of wind speed (at Z=11 meters) were, on average, 16% lower than the ship measurements with a standard deviation of 10%. The lower wind speed and higher surface stress at the tower is a result of the increased drag imposed by the surf and land. This means that neither

turbulence nor profile measurements at the tower can be used to determine the atmospheric stability and Monin-Obukhov scaling parameters over the immediate ocean area.

The estimation of ${\rm C_T}^2$ (as well as ϵ) using Monin-Obukhov scaling parameters not only requires a validation of the ${\rm C_T}^2$ parameterization formulae, but also requires a practical method of obtaining the scaling parameters. Employing only four physical quantities (sea surface temperature and wind speed, air temperature and relative humidity at some reference height above the sea surface) the bulk method is not only the simplist but is also the least demanding in terms of accuracy. Using data from several cruises, the NPS group has shown that Wyngaard et al.'s (1971) ${\rm C_T}^2$ parameterization is valid over the ocean and that the bulk method provides an excellent rendition of the scaling parameters [Davidson et al. (1978)]. Included in this report is a comparison of bulk predictions with observations obtained during CEWCOM-78, demonstrating the applicability of this technique.

C. General Comments and Recommendations

1. Obviously the NRL tower site location is most suitable for NW wind conditions. During CEWCOM-78 we did find good tower data for winds from 240 to 320 degrees (this does not necessarily exclude other wind directions). However, there is evidence of land influence under light wind conditions. In view of this, it would be prudent to limit the tower data to wind speeds greater than 2.5 m/sec.

- 2. We feel that atmospheric stability and MoninObukhov scaling parameters should be calculated using the bulk
 method with the updated coefficients and techniques given in
 the text. This will require supplementing the tower measurements
 with a sea surface or bulk ocean temperature measurement. Also,
 the tower measured wind speed should be increased to account for
 the surface drag effects.
- 3. Given the importance of the humidity contribution to ${\rm C_N}^2$, the temperature-humidity covariance, ${\rm C_{Tq}}$, should be measured at the tower site. Based on bulk estimates, during CEWCOM-78 the average relative contribution of ${\rm C_T}^2$ and ${\rm C_N}^2$ was 70%, the ${\rm C_{Tq}}$ contribution was 24% and the ${\rm C_q}^2$ contribution was 6%.

II. SHIP MOVEMENTS

The primary movements of the R/V Acania are shown in Figure 1 and 2. Anchorage locations at SNI are shown in Figure 3. A summary of data periods relevant to SNI evaluations is given in Table I. Periods of running downwind and periods inside the Channel Islands have been excluded.

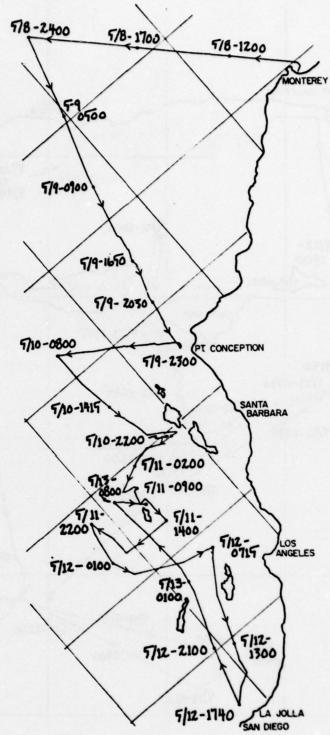


Figure 1. Positions of R/V Acania from 5/8/78 to 5/15/78

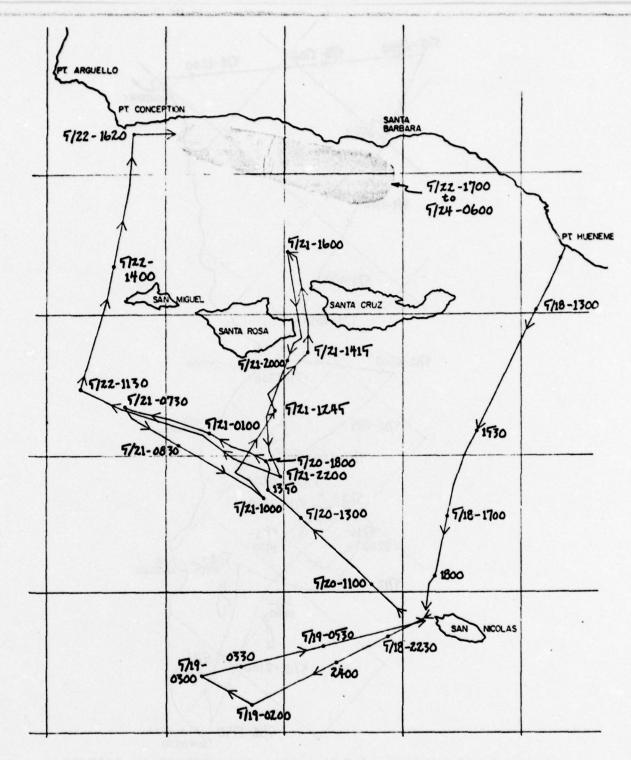
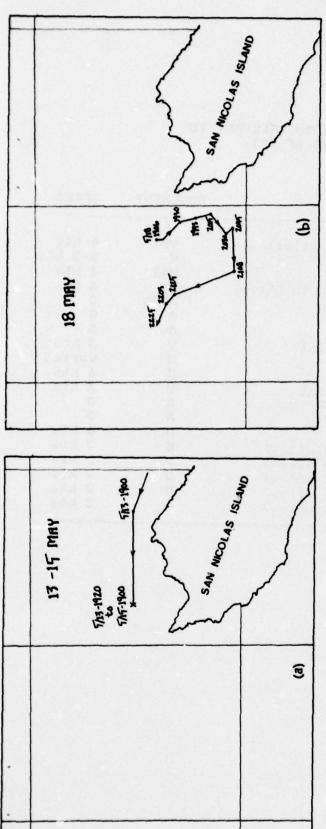


Figure 2. Positions of R/V Acania from 5/18/78 to 5/25/78



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(C)

Positions and Anchorages (x) of R/V Acania in the Vicinity of San Nicolas Island; a) 5/13-15; b) 5/18; c) 5/19-20 Figure 3.

TABLE I. PRIMARY DATA PERIODS RELEVANT TO R/V ACANIA EVALUATIONS OF SNI.

			POSITION		, pag pag par pho que,
DATE	START	END	FROM SNI	MOVEMENT	SPEED
5/10	0300	1000	Upwind (70 miles)	V*	6 kts
5/11	0220	1230	Upwind	Ü	6-3 kt
5/13	0100	0230	Downwind	U**	6 kts
	1920	1920	Parallel North Shore	u	6 kts
	1920		.3 mile NW	A***	0
5/14	4. 7 44. 17	***	.3 mile NW	A	ō
5/15	****	1700	.3 mile NW	A	0
5/18	1800	2200	Near NW Point	Ü	3 kts
	2200		Urwind	Ü	varied
5/19		0300	Urwind	U	6 kts
	0700	0900	Near NW Point	V	3 kts
	1000	7998	.3 mile NW	A	0
5/20		0800	.3 mile NW	A	0
	0800	1340	Upwind	U	6 kts
	1340	***	Upwind (30 miles)	U	2 kts
5/21		0700	Upwind (40 miles)	U	2 kts
	1000	1130	Urwind (30 miles)	U	2 kts
	2200	0000	Upwind (30 miles)	U	2 kts
5/22	***	1130	Urwind (10 miles)	U	2 kts

*V - Varied **U - Upwind ***A - Anchored

III. THEORETICAL SUMMARY

A. Definitions

The optically relevant turbulence quantities measured were temperature structure function parameter, $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$, and the rate of dissipation of turbulent kinetic energy, ϵ . The refractive index structure function parameter, $C_{\rm N}^{\ 2}$, is related to $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ by

$$c_N^2 = (79 \times 10^{-6} \text{ P/T}) (c_T^2 + .11 c_{Tq} + .0032 c_q^2)$$
 (1)

where $C_{\rm Tq}$ is the temperature - water vapor covariance parameter and $C_{\rm q}^{\ 2}$ is the water vapor structure function parameter. The microscale of turbulent functions, n, is related to ϵ by

$$\eta = (v^3/\epsilon)^{1/4} \tag{2}$$

where ν is the kinematic viscosity of air.

B. Monin-Obukhov Similarity (MOS)

In the atmospheric surface layer (Z $\stackrel{<}{=}$ 50 meters) $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ and ϵ can be calculated from scaling parameters that are related to more easily measured atmospheric properties [see Haugen (1973) for a review]. The appropriate MOS formulae are

$$C_T^2 = T_*^2 z^{-2/3} f(\xi)$$
 (3)

$$\varepsilon = (U_{\star}^{3}/Kz)E(\xi) \tag{4}$$

Where T_* and U_* are the potential temperature and wind speed scaling parameters, $f(\xi)$ and $E(\xi)$ are dimensionless MOS functions (Appendix A), Z is the vertical coordinate and K is Von Karmon's constant (K = .35). The MOS dimensionless stability

parameter, ξ, is related to the Monin-Obukhov length, L,

$$\xi = Z/L = \frac{KgZ}{T} \frac{(T_{\star} + .61 Tq_{\star})}{U_{\star}^{2}}$$
 (5)

where q_{\star} is the water vapor mixing ratio scaling parameter, T is the temperature and g is the acceleration of gravity.

The vertical profile of the mean quantity X (where X = T, q, U) can be represented by

$$X(Z) = X(O) + \frac{X_{\star}}{\alpha_{x}KZ} (\ln Z/Z_{Ox} - \psi_{x}(\xi))$$
 (6)

where Z_{OX} is the roughness length for X and $\psi_{X}(\xi)$ is the profile function (Appendix A). The value of K is chosen so that $\alpha_{u}=1$. We have assumed $\alpha_{T}=\alpha_{G}=1.35$.

C. Bulk Method

One cannot calculate $C_T^{\ 2}$ and ϵ from Equations 3 and 4 until one first obtains values for T_\star , U_\star and ξ . The bulk method of determining the MOS scaling parameters is based upon relating X_\star to the air-sea X difference (Δ X) through the drag coefficient $C_X^{\ 2}$.

$$X_* = c_X^{1/2}(X(Z) - X(O)) = c_X^{1/2} \Delta X$$
 (7)

Using Equation 6 we can define the neutral value (ξ = 0) of the drag coefficient, c_{XN}

$$c_{XN}^{1/2} = \frac{\alpha_X^K}{\ln z/z_{OX}} \tag{8}$$

and relate c_{XN} to c_{X}

$$c_{X} = \frac{c_{XN}}{(1 - (\alpha_{v}K)^{-1}c_{YN}^{-1/2}\psi_{v}(\xi))^{2}}$$
 (9)

Using Equation 5 and Equation 7 we can calculate

$$\xi = \xi_{0} \frac{(1 - \kappa^{-1} c_{UN}^{-1/2} \psi_{U}(\xi))^{2}}{(1 - (\alpha_{T} K)^{-1} c_{TN}^{-1/2} \psi_{T}(\xi))}$$
(10)

with

$$\xi_{o} = \frac{\text{KgZ}}{\text{T}} \frac{c_{\text{TN}}^{1/2} (\Delta T + .18\Delta q)}{c_{\text{UN}}^{2}}$$
 (11)

where Δ T is the air-sea potential temperature difference (°C), Δq is the air-sea water vapor mixing ratio difference (gm/kg) and U is the wind speed (m/sec). c_{UN} varies with wind speed but is well approximated by $c_{UN} = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$. Based upon Davidson et al.'s (1978) work, a good value for c_{TN} is $c_{TN} = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$.

The actual bulk method process goes as follows:

- 1) From U calculate CIN
- 2) From U, ΔT , Δq , c_{UN} calculate ξ_{Q} (Equation 11)
- 3) From ξ_0 , solve Equation 10 to find ξ
- 4) From ξ and c_{mN} calculate c_m (Equation 9)
- 5) From ΔT and c_T calculate T_{*} (Equation 7)
- 6) From T_* and ξ calculate C_T^2 (Equation 3)

The process can be greatly simplified by ignoring the wind speed dependence of $c_{\rm UN}$. In this case (for z=10 meters and T=15°C)

$$\xi_{o} = 3.3 (\Delta T + .18\Delta q)/U^{2}$$

We have solved Equation 10 for this case, allowing a simple algebraic relation between ξ_0 and ξ .

$$\xi = \xi_0 (1 - .03\xi_0^{4}) \qquad \xi_0 < 0$$
 (13a)

$$\xi = \xi_0 (1 + .18\xi_0^{.8} + .13\xi_0^{.3}) \qquad \xi_0 > 0$$
 (13b)

This leads to the simplified bulk method process:

- 1) From U, AT and Aq calculate & (Equation 12)
- 2) From ξ_0 calculate ξ (Equation 13)
- 3) From ξ and c_{TN} calculate c_{T} (Equation 9)
- 4) From ΔT and c_T calculate T_* (Equation 7)
- 5) From T_* and ξ calculate C_T^2 (Equation 3)
- D. Application of Bulk Method to C_N^2

In order to calculate ${\rm C_N}^2$ from Equation 1, one must have available estimations of ${\rm C_T}^2$, ${\rm C_{Tq}}$ and ${\rm C_q}^2$. Since the bulk method calculations have given us ${\rm T_*}$, ${\rm q_*}$ and ${\rm \xi}$, let us suppose that ${\rm C_q}^2$ and ${\rm C_{Tq}}$ can be calculated from the MOS analagous form for Equation 3

$$C_{\alpha}^{2} = q_{\star}^{2} z^{-2/3} f(\xi)$$
 (14a)

$$C_{TG} = T_{\star} q_{\star} z^{-2/3} f(\xi)$$
 (14b)

From Equation 1, we now have

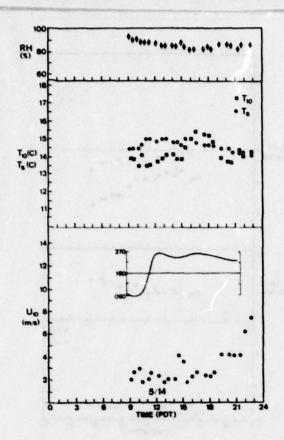
$$c_N^2 = (79 \times 10^{-6} P/T^2)^2 (T_{\star}^2 + .11 T_{\star}q_{\star} + .0032q_{\star}^2) z^{-2/3} f(\xi)$$
 (15)

In Equations 14a and 14b we have assumed that C_q^2 and C_{Tq} obey Monin-Obukhov similarity and they have the same dimensionless structure function parameter $(f(\xi))$ as C_T^2 .

IV. DATA

A. Surface Layer Data

The shipboard turbulence, mean and MOS scaling parameter data are shown in Figures 4 through 12. The turbulence



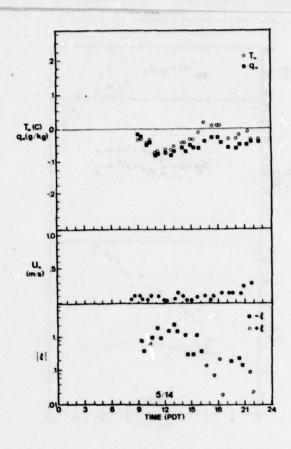
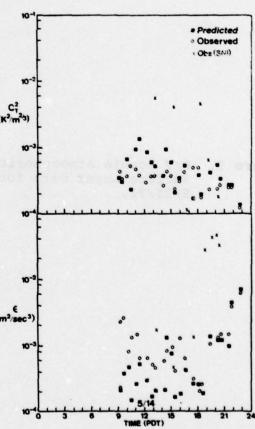
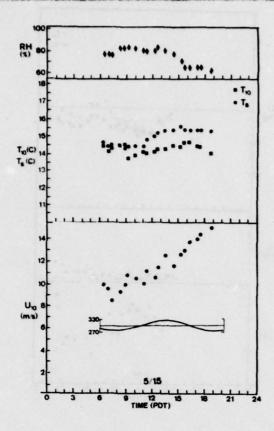


Figure 4. A/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/14/78.





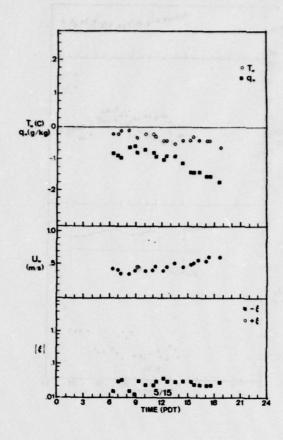
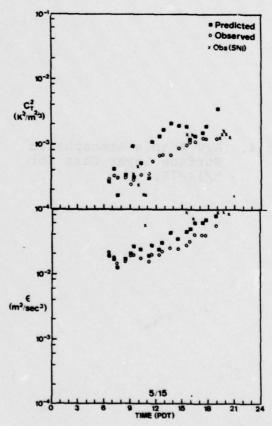
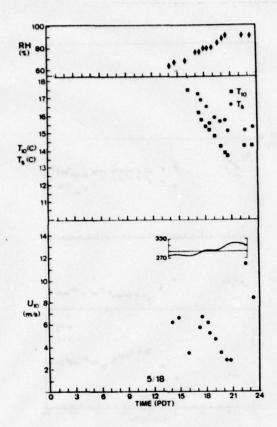


Figure 5. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/15/78.





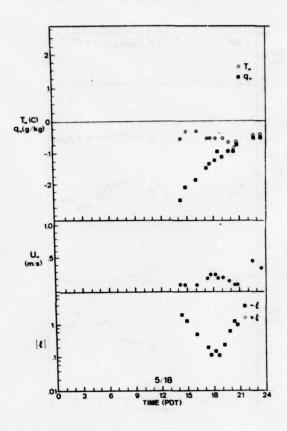
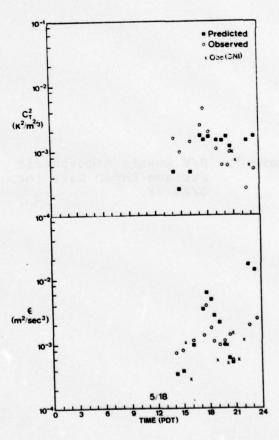
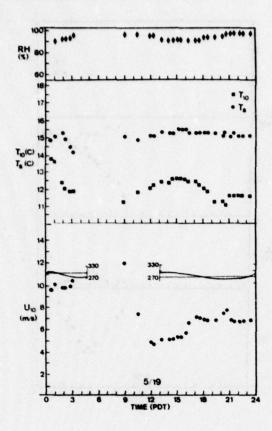


Figure 6. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/18/78.





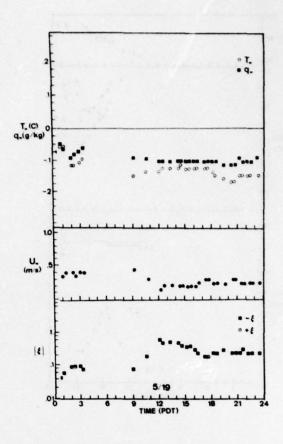
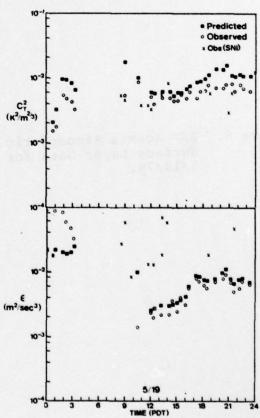
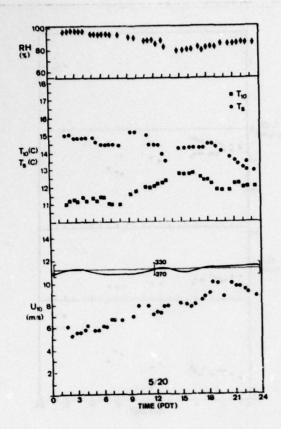


Figure 7. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/19/78.





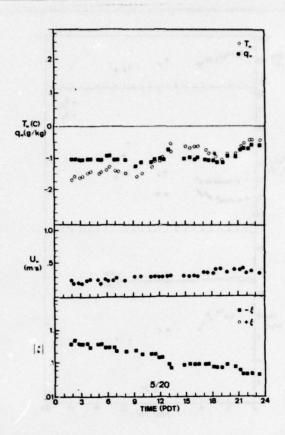
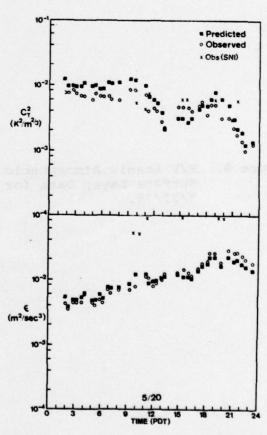
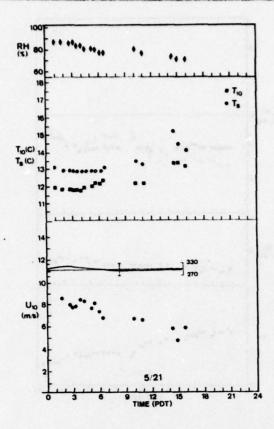


Figure 8. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/20/78.





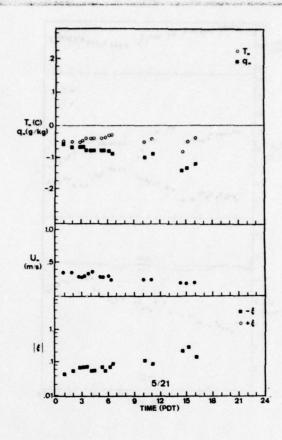
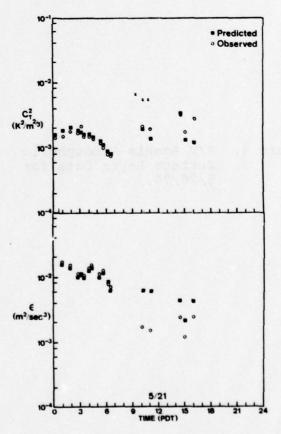
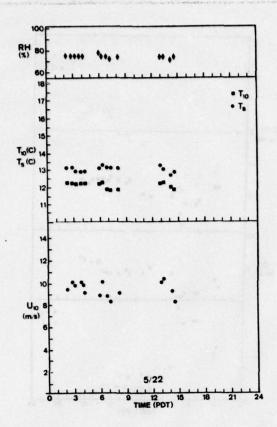


Figure 9. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/21/78.





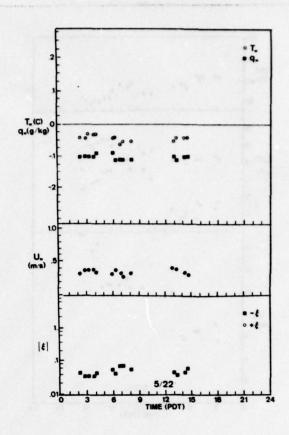
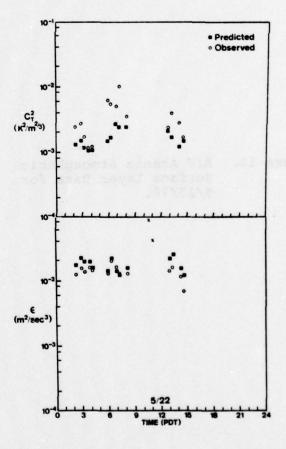
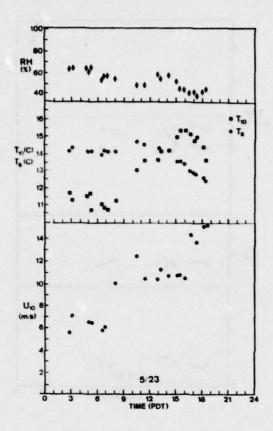


Figure 10. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/22/78.





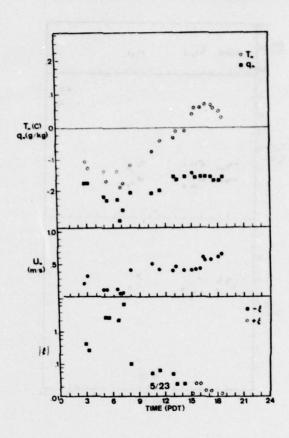
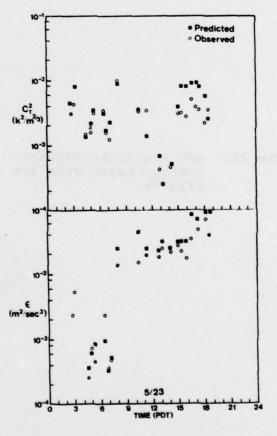


Figure 11. R/V Acania Atmospheric Surface Layer Data for 5/23/78.



figures include both the measured values and the values predicted on the basis of the bulk method MOS parameters. Data tables are given in Appendix B.

B. NRL Tower Site Evaluation

Although there is evidence that shore based measurements of ${\rm C_T}^2$ can be poorly correlated with measurements made over the ocean [Davidson et al. (1976)], there is still hope that the NRL tower can provide meaningful data. The primary source of this optimism is the excellent location of the tower on a well exposed point of the island. In order to compare NRL tower measurements with R/V Acania measurements, NPS personnel installed and operated standard NPS ${\rm C_T}^2$ and ϵ equipment on the NRL tower. In this way, measurements with identical equipment and procedures could be compared, thus eliminating (or reducing) one source of uncertainty. We did take the liberty of using the wind speeds measured by NRL equipment.

A table of the NPS measurements from the NRL tower is given in Appendix C. Table II is a compilation of data for those time periods when simultaneous SNI and Acania measurements are available. The data is further restricted to time periods when the Acania was either at anchor or underway immediately upwind of the tower site on the NW tip of SNI. Included at the end of the table is a comparison when the Acania was 30 miles to 50 miles upwind of SNI (5/20-1515 to 5/21-1045). The $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ and U data from the Acania are Z = 10 meter equivalent values. The SNI $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ and U data are from the Z = 11.4 meter level. Since the ϵ data is subject to greater statistical scatter, the

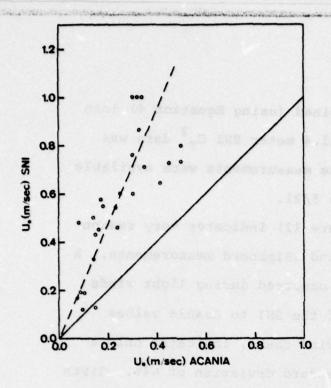
TABLE II. Comparison of turbulence ($C_T{}^2$ and U_\star) and mean wind speed (U) measurements taken simultaneously at the NRL tower and aboard the R/V Acania.

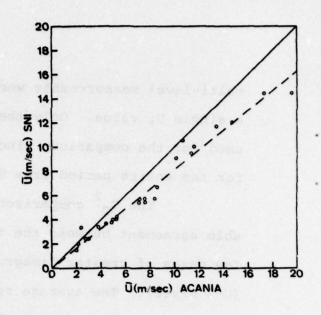
DATE	TIME	ø,DEG	$c_{\rm T}^{2}, 10^{-3}$	$^{\circ}C^2/M^{2/3}$	U*	M/SEC	U	M/SEC
			SNI	ACANIA	SNI ACANIA		SNI	ACANIA
5/14	1315	254	5.76	.40	.19	.096	2.0	2.1
	1515	240	4.40	.25	.12	.094	1.5	2.0
	1745	257	.10	.49	.17	.072	3.3	2.4
	1845	241	4.63	.19	.49	.080	2.4	2.8
	1915	240	.51	.26	.55	.13	3.7	4.4
	2015	244	.17	.29	.50	.14	4.0	4.5
5/15	0845	276	.33	.38	1.0	.30	9.0	10.1
	0900	275	.22	. 27	1.0	.34	10.5	10.7
	0945	279	.45	.32	.86	.33	10.0	11.6
	1000	277	.32	.37	1.0	.32	9.5	11.4
	1515	321	1.49	1.05	.71	.35	11.7	13.4
	1615	276	.148	1.17	.64	.41	11.9	14.7
	1915	279	1.13	1.44	.73	.45	14.4	17.3
	2000	271	1.72	1.65	.80	.50	14.3	19.6
5/18	2045	308	.96	1.01	.19	.10	2.4	3.0
	2200	307	.57	2.87	.13	.15	2.6	6.3
5/19	1045	300	.392	1.23	.33	.14	3.4	3.8
	1145	290	3.19	4.17	.43	.15	3.9	4.9
	1315	287	5.87	4.97	.45	.16	4.1	5.3
	1345	285	8.15	5.26	.58	.17	4.1	5.3
	1845	269	5.99	7.82	.46	.24	5.7	7.2
	2115	217	4.33	6.63	.54	.23	5.5	7.1
5/20	0945	326	5.11	8.00	.60	.25	5.7	7.6
	1045	304	4.24	7.24	.60	.30	5.7	8.4
	1115	297	7.26	4.25	.76	.30	5.4	7.6
5/20	1515	274	6.62	5.34	.80	.35	6.7	8.6
	1845	302	3.20	5.16	.90	.42	7.1	10.6
	1945	296	3.67	3.17	.80	.45	7.6	10.6
	2045	305	5.18	1.77	.76	.43	7.3	10.3
5/21	1015	398	5.83	2.57	.73	.17	5.8	7.2
	1045	304	5.53	1.90	.60	.16		7.2

multi-level measurements were combined (using Equation 4) into a single U_{\star} value. Only the Z=11.4 meter SNI $C_{\rm T}^{-2}$ data was used for the comparison since those measurements were available for the entire period from 5/14 to 5/21.

The ${\rm C_T}^2$ comparison (Figure 12) indicates very reasonable agreement between the tower and shipboard measurements. A few cases of greater disagreement occurred during light winds (U~2 m/sec). The average ratio of the SNI to Acania values (Table III), excluding the light wind cases, indicates only a 7% average disagreement with a standard deviation of 64%. Given a single measurement error of about 20%, the combined instrumental error for this comparison is about 30%. On the last two days of the direct comparison (5/19 and 5/20) we also had available ${\rm C_T}^2$ measurements at a second level on the NRL tower Z=17.5 meters). When converted to Z=10 meter equivalent, the level 2 values did not agree as well with the Acania values. For this period, a level 1 and 2 combined ${\rm C_T}^2$ would have a 20% average disagreement with the Acania values, still a respectable result.

The velocity data shows significantly greater shoreline influence (Table III). The velocity scaling parameter comparison indicates U_{\star} values 2.5 times greater at the tower than at the Acania (Figure 12), implying a considerably greater surface drag immediately upwind of the tower. This increased drag leads to 16% lower wind speeds at the tower (Figure 12) for the Z = 11.4 meter level. The average velocity drag coefficient measured at the tower was $c_{UN} = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$, considerably greater than the typical ocean value of 1.3 x 10^{-3} .





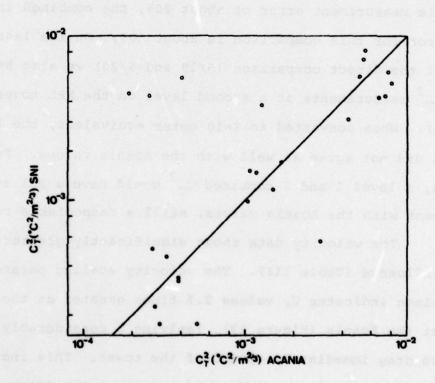


Figure 12. Comparison of Turbulence (C_T^2 and U_\star) and Mean Wind (U) Data from the R/V Acania with NPS Measurements at NRL Tower on San Nicolas Island.

TABLE III. RATIO OF SNI TO ACANIA MEASUREMENTS (r) FOR $C_{\mathbf{T}}^2$, U_{\star} AND U

	$c_{\mathbf{T}}^{2}$	U*	U
<r></r>	1.07	2.48	.84
σ	.64	.93	.10
N	23.0	25.0	25.0
aVN	.13	.19	.02

We also compared SNI ${\rm C_T}^2$ measurements to Acania values when the ship was 30 miles to 50 miles upwind of the island (Figure 13). Since only a few ${\rm C_T}^2$ values were available from the SNI measurements; the comparison is rather incomplete but it is encouraging that no large disagreements were found.

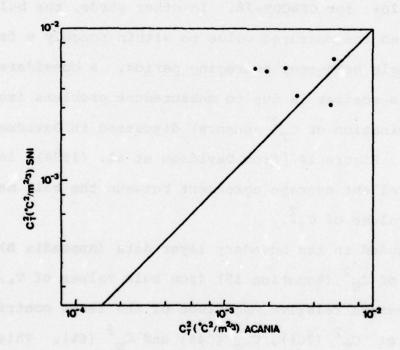


FIGURE 13. Comparison of C_T^2 Data from the R/V Acania with NPS Measurements at the NRL Tower on San Nicolas Island. For this data, the Acania was 30 miles to 50 miles upwind of SNI.

C. Acoustic Sounder Data

The NPS acoustic echosounder (Aeroenvironment Model 300) was mounted aboard the Acania and provided inversion height and plume structure data throughout the cruise. A tabulation of the sounder data is given in Appendix D.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A. Bulk Method

A brief examination of Figures 4 through 11 will reveal that the bulk method is a fairly good predictor of the measured values of $\mathrm{C_T}^2$ and ε . A log average of the ratio of predicted $\mathrm{C_T}^2$ to measured yields a single measurement standard deviation of 120% for CEWCOM-78. In other words, the bulk method predicted the measured value to within roughly a factor of 2 for a single half-hour averaging period. A considerable portion of this scatter is due to measurement problems (such as salt contamination of $\mathrm{C_T}^2$ sensors) discussed in Davidson et al. (1978). Figure 14 [from Davidson et al. (1978)] indicates that excellent average agreement between the bulk method and measured values of $\mathrm{C_T}^2$.

Included in the boundary layer data (Appendix B) is a calculation of ${\rm C_N}^2$ (Equation 15) from bulk values of ${\rm T_\star}$, ${\rm q_\star}$, and ξ . The average relative magnitude of the terms contributing to ${\rm C_N}^2$ were: ${\rm C_T}^2$ (70%), ${\rm C_{Tq}}$ (24%) and ${\rm C_q}^2$ (6%). This agrees well with the direct measurements during the BOMEX experiments [Friehe et al. (1975)].

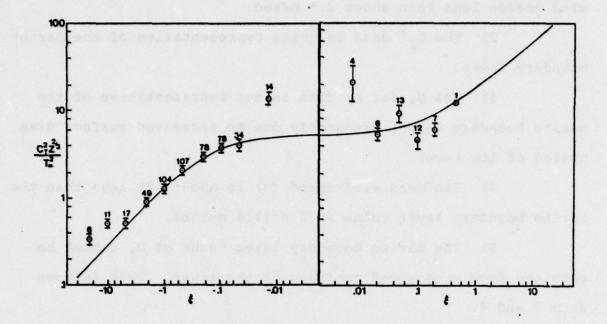


FIGURE 15. Dimensionless temperature structure function $(C_T^2 \ Z^{2/3}/T_{\star}^2 = f(\xi))$ vs. atmospheric stability (ξ) . The circled points are data and the solid curve is Wyngaard et al's (1971) formulae for $f(\xi)$. The bulk method was used to calculate T_{\star} and ξ .

B. SNI Boundary Layer Measurements at the NRL Tower

Comparison of the NPS measurements on the Acania and
the NRL tower (Figure 12) used to evaluate the tower site data
were summarized in Tables II and III. During the periods of
the comparison the wind direction was most favorable (westerly
to northerly) so be advised that our conclusions should be confined to those limits. Based on this data and the discussion of
Section IV, we conclude the following about the NRL tower site:

1) The data is subject to land influence effects for

wind speeds less than about 2.5 m/sec.

- 2) The $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ data is quite representative of the marine boundary layer.
- 3) The U_{\star} (or ϵ) data is not representative of the marine boundary layer, presumably due to increased surface drag upwind of the tower.
- 4) The mean wind speed (U) is about 15% less than the marine boundary layer value at Z = 11.4 meters.
- 5) The marine boundary layer value of U_{\star} cannot be obtained from wind speed profiles at the tower. This follows from 3 and 4.

In addition to these conclusions, we offer the speculation that T_\star and q_\star cannot be correctly inferred from tower measurements of temperature and humidity profiles. This opinion is based upon the known strong interaction between velocity structure and scalar structure. On the other hand, since the C_T^2 data seems to be unaffected at the tower, it is quite possible that the temperature and humidity profiles are similarly unaffected. Perhaps this question can be resolved by a comparison of NRL's profile data and the NPS R/V Acania data. Alternatively, one could use the bulk method with the tower data (requiring the addition of a suitable sea surface sensor) as has already been suggested by Carl Friehe.

C. SNI as a Representative Boundary Layer

From a turbulence and boundary layer point of view, SNI seemed to be a good example of a typical open ocean marine

boundary layer during CEWCOM-78 (5/14-5/25). This is based primarily on the lack of diurnal variation of boundary layer parameters which is typical of open ocean conditions. A comparison of $C_{\rm T}^{\ 2}$ values (admittedly limited) showed a reasonble correlation between SNI values and values measured 30 miles to 50 miles upwind. Obviously this conclusion is limited to favorable wind directions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Captain Reynolds and the crew of the R/V Acania, Tim Stanton, Ray Garcia, Ted Calhoun and Dale Leipper. A special thanks to Ted Blanc for providing facilities at the NRL tower on San Nicolas Island. Work supported by Naval Air Systems Command, AIR 370.

APPENDIX A MOS STABILITY FUNCTIONS

The forms of the mean gradient functions (Businger et al., 1971)

$$\phi_{\mathbf{m}}(\xi) = (1 - 19\xi)^{-1/3} \qquad \xi < 0$$

The mean profile function

$$\psi(\xi) = 1 - \phi(\xi) - 3\ln\phi(\xi) + 2\ln(\frac{1 + \phi(\xi)}{2}) + 2\tan^{-1}\phi(\xi) - \pi/2 + \ln(\frac{1 + \phi^2(\xi)}{2})$$

The dimensionless velocity dissipation function (Wyngaard and Cote, 1971)

$$E_{U}(\xi) = (1 + .51\xi^{2/3})^{3/2}$$
 $\xi < 0$

$$E_{U}(\xi) = (1 + 2.5\xi^{2/3})^{3/2}$$
 $\xi > 0$

The dimensionless temperature structure function parameter (Wyngaard et al., 1971).

$$f_{\mathbf{T}}(\xi) = 4.9(1 - 7\xi)^{-2/3}$$
 \(\xi<0\)

$$f_{\mathbf{T}}(\xi) = 4.9(1 + 2.4\xi^{2/3})$$
 $\xi > 0$

APPENDIX B

Marine boundary layer evaluation from R/V Acania measurements during CEWCOM-78 - bulk data, MOS scaling parameters, turbulence data and bulk calculation of ${\rm C_N}^2$. The bulk and turbulence data are Z = 10 meter equivalent values. The MOS scaling parameters are calculated by the bulk method. The ${\rm C_N}^2$ values are bulk estimates from Equation 15.

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Eps (m^2/s^3)	.01E-0 .01E-0 .71E-0 .18E-0 .69E-0	.98E-0 .93E-0 .80E-0 .67E-0 .22E-0	.11E-0 .78E-0 .10E-0	.80E-0 .84E-0 .83E-0 .81E-0 .33E-0	7.14E-02 3.75E-02 2.70E-02 2.39E-02 3.22E-02 3.46E-02 3.66E-02 3.58E-02 3.20E-02
g* Ct^2 Eps (g/kg) (C^2/m^2/3) (m^2/s^	.30E-0 .17E-0 .21E-0 .21E-0 .43E-0 .79E-0	.78E-0 .43E-0 .26E-0 .64E-0 .71E-0	.69E-0 .69E-0 .46E-0 .42E-0	.078-0 .568-0 .818-0 .748-0 .078-0	0.00E 00 0.00E 00 0.00E 00 0.00E 00 0.00E 00 0.00E 00 0.00E 00 1.74E-04 2.85E-03 3.43E-03
q* (9/Kg)	4000000	000000	000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
(C)	000000	000000	000000	0000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
(m/s)	4404000	444444	44444	2000400	0.33 0.33 0.35 0.39 0.33 0.37 0.37 0.37
2/E	40E-0 21E-0 11E-0 58E-0 77E-0 03E-0	3.29E-0 4.00E-0 4.25E-0 4.11E-0 5.28E-0	6.13E-0 6.07E-0 6.13E-0 5.21E-0 4.95E-0	2.38E-0 2.38E-0 2.38E-0 2.38E-0 2.38E-0	3333337600418
(s/w)	10.3 10.2 10.0 10.0	400000	188888	7780009	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
RH (8)	W41.0111	rrrr8r	11235.	0084444	76.8 76.8 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3 76.3
f (C)					13.49 13.34 13.02 13.02 12.88 12.78 12.71 12.50 12.50
TS (C)	2448646	33233	322233	0016444	15.56 14.56 13.82 13.82 13.54 13.58 13.73 13.54 13.54
PDT	mosmomo	OMOMO	99999	2000000	2100 2130 2200 2230 2330 0000 0000 0130 0152 0230 0300
Date	222222	22222	22222	30000000	05/21 05/21 05/21 05/21 05/22 05/22 05/22 05/22 05/22

Cn ² (1/m ² / ₂ /3)	38E-16 37E-16	SE-1	[E-1	5E-1)E-1	E-1	E-1	E-1	E-1	1 - 31	E-1	1 9	1 2	1 - 3 /	E-1	1-36	7E-1	6E-1	5E-1	9E-1	1E-1)E-1	7E-1	1E-1	7E-1	7E-1	7E-1	1E-1	7E-1	3E-1	1E-1	3E-1	9E-1	1E-1	1-3C	5E-1
(1)	9. 9.)2 /.)2 /.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	20 1.	7 07	20	70	70	20 20	02 1.	01 2.	02 6.	03 7.	03 3.	03 4.	03 3.	03 5.	02 8.	03 1,	04 2.	03 4.	03 3.	03 1.	04 2.	02 9.	02 4.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.	02 1.
2/2	5.288-(5.97E-(416	.28E	. 30E	.06E	. 29E	. 72E	41E	. 59E	47E	4 2E	0 5 5	540	785	45E	.09E	.16E	. 28E	.49E	. 38E	. 64E	. 54E	.91E	. 83E	.98E	.8 4E	. 26E	. 4 3E	.45E	.06E	.94E	.85E	.69E	,35E	.35E	. 33E
q* Ct ² E (g/Kg) (C ² 2/m ² 2/3) (m ²	1.99E-03	09E-	-58E-	.35E-	-78E-	61E-	.16E-	.02E-	OOE	SOF	138E-	165	975	300	OOE	.00E	300°	-94E-	.00E	.00E	-38E-	-65E-	. 19E-	-28E-	-82E-	.62E-	.15E-	-86E-	-48E-	.13E-	-42E-	-23E-	.00E	.00E	-22E-	-396 ·
q* (9/Kg)	60.00	00	0	0	7.	-	7	0,	-	2.		-		!-	:-	7	7	7	7	7	2	7	7		2			2		2		.2	7	7	7	7
(C)	-0.03	-0.03		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
(m/s)	0.39	J. W.	3	.3	4.				20		4.			. "	. 4	4	4.	.2	7	.2		.2	.2	0	0	7	7	0	0	4.	.5	4.	.5	.4	4.	4.
7/2	-3.46E-02	3.80E-0	4.16E-0	.07E-0	4 . 20E-0	5.63E-0	.77E-0	4.75E-0	5.17E-0	0-89E-0	. 3/E-0	ACCE	S A SELO	5 135-0	86E-0	1.92E-0	2.72E-0	1,16E-0	7.38E-0	3.23E-0	1,18E 0	3.42E-0	.13E-0	4.24E 0	2,30E 0	2.32E 0	1,63E 0	1.02E 0	.87E 0	1.04E-0	4.47E-0	5.16E-0	1.58E-0	.77E-0	3.79E-0	.83E-0
(s/w)	10,1			9.	•			•		0			· a			0	1	9	3										-	0	2.	0	2.		0	1.
RH (%)	74.5	9	8	8	3.	3	3.	2	7	0	•	•	•		. ~	0	0	4.	3.	3.	3.	5	. 9	5	4.	4.	8	6	0	9	2.	1,	1.	8	1:	1.
r (C)	12.17	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7	100	10	2.0	2.4	3,5	3.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1,5	0.9	1,3	1,3	1.2	1.4	3,3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4
TS (C)	13.01	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.0	3.5	7	000	3 .	3.2	2.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.6
PDT	0330	43 50	53	9	63	20	73	80	83	13	3 5	7 4	2 6	20	9	63	85	05	8	10	23	30	33	20	25	54	64	20	72	81	04	13	20	23	30	33
Date	05/22	25	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	ים	מה	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

3)	γονιστιστος	n n
Cn ² 2 (1/m ² 2/	ត្រាក្រុស្ត្រាក្រុស្តិតិសាស្ត្រាក្រុសស្ត្រាក្រុសស្ត្រាក្រុសស្តិសិត្តិសិត្តិសិត្តិ	.41
Eps m^2/s^3)	738 - 02 738 - 02 768 - 01 768 - 02 768 - 01 768 - 02 768 - 01 768 - 02 768 -	03E-0
g* Ct^2 (g/Kg) (C^2/m^2/3) (m	078-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	00E 00 8
g* (g/kg) (C	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	90
* (C)	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00
(s/w)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	44
2/2	1.698E-02 2.208E-02 3.408E-02 2.008E-03 2.008E-03	.11E-0
(s/w)	01010111111111111111111111111111111111	77
RH (8)	0.0.0.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.0.0.0.4.4.0.4.4.4.4	15
(C)	14.36 15.332 15.332 15.332 15.332 15.332 15.332 16.	1,9
TS (C)	111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.0
PDT	1400 1530 1530 1530 1530 1530	00
Date	0005/23 005/23 005/23 005/23 005/24 005/24 005/24 005/24 005/24	5/2

Cn ² (1/m ² / ₂ / ₃)	2,11E-16	1,61E-16	6.45E-17	2.89E-16	3.50E-15	8.94E-16	6,35P-16
	2.00E-02	3.06E-02	1.93E-02	8.33E-03	3.55E-03	3.22E-02	1.52E-02
Ct ² 2 Eps (C ² 2/m ² 2/3) (m ² 2/s ³)	0.00E 00	0°00E 00	0.00E 00	0.00E 00	0.00E 00	3.02E-04	1.23E-04
q* (g/Kg)	-0.07	90.0-	90.0-	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04
t (C)	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
(m/s)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	60.0	0,12	0.12
7/z	.72E-01	.39E-01	.70E-01	9.44E-02	1.67E-01	1.46E-01	1,15E-01
	-2	7	7	•	•		
(s/w)						3.8	
RH U (8) (m/s)	3,3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		3.8
	79.0 3.3	79.9 3.3	79.8 3.3	78.8 3.3	75,7 3,3	3.8	78.2 3.8
RH (%)	10.47 79.0 3.3	10.54 79.9 3.3	10.72 79.8 3.3	10.87 78.8 3.3	11.47 75.7 3.3	76.6 3.8	11.80 78.2 3.8
T RH (C) (8)	11.00 10.47 79.0 3.3	11.00 10.54 79.9 3.3	11.00 10.72 79.8 3.3	10.50 10.87 78.8 3.3	10.25 11.47 75.7 3.3	11,65 76,6 3.8	11.25 11.80 78.2 3.8

APPENDIX C

NPS data from the tower site at SNI. Level I is a Z=11.4 meters and level 2 is at Z=17.5 meters. The wind direction (ϕ) is from the Acania measurements. The drag coefficient (c_{10}) is from the NRL tower U* data.

$$c_{10} = (U_{\star}/U_{10})^2$$

8				-		_	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_		_		_			_				_				
C10,10_		9.0	6.4	2.7	40.0	22.0	23.0	16.0	12.0	9.1	7.4	11.0	16.0	4.9	3.7	2.9				2.5		6.2	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.1	4.9		11.0	8.0
U*,m/sec	301	.19	.12	.17	.48	.55	.56	.50	1.00	1.00	98.	1.00	1.10	.61	.71	.64	.73	.80	.79	.70	.94	.84	.46	.79	.52	.52	.32	.30	.43	.13
m ² /sec ³	2																												13.00	.57
ε,10-3	1	184.00	.43	1.29	28.00	42.00	45.00	31.00	280.00	250.00	160.00	280.00	360.00	56.00	88.00	67.00	00.96	130.00	120.00	85.00	210.00	150.00	24.00	120.00	35.00	35.00	5.30	.57		
°c2/m2/3	2																												89.	.29
cr2,10-3	1	5.76	4.40	.10	4.63	.61	.38	.17	.33	.22	.45	.32	.14	1.14	1.49	1.48				1.35										
U,m/sec	1	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	9.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.8	8.8	11.7	11.9	14.4	14.3	15.1	15.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.8	11.4	11.4	4.8	2.0	4.1	1.5
TIME	START END	132	1520 1533	174	184	192	193	201	085	060	094	100	103	104	163	191	193	193	195	201	100	102	113	142	151	155	111	131	153	185
DATE		5/14					,		5/15												5/16						5/17			

c ₁₀ ,10-3		1.0								5		3	8	-	-		0		7.	5		-	7.	7.	4.	4.	3	-	0	8	3.
U*,m/sec		.082	-	7	_	-	.10	-	-	-	2	9	•33	.40	.40	.40	.58	.47	.44	.65	09.	09.	92.	92.	08.	06.	08.	.78	.81	.73	.58
m ² /sec ³	7	060.							-	. 2	•	5	9	4.	3	5°	0	4.	4.	9	41.0	-	1	9	9	0	00	5	0	5	1.
£,10 ⁻³	1								.5	1		4.	8	2.	2		1:			9	50.0	0	.68	0	40.	70.	9	93.	0	4.	0
°c2/m2/3	7	990.							.10		1.25		2		2	6.		2		.5	1.94	.5	7		8	r.	4.			0.	.3
c _T ² ,10 ⁻³	1							96.	.64	.5	7	4.	6.	8	٦.	8	7.	6	0	.7	5.11	.2	9.	9.		.2	9.	٦.		8	.5
U,m/sec	1						2.6																								
E	END	94	54	09	92	95	2022	04	12	20	83	85	04	14	20	33	40	85	1	13	01	04	11	51	53	85	94	04	93	01	04
TIME	STAKI	4	2	20	0	3	2011	3	0	4	3	4	2	$\overline{}$	4	_	5	3	-	2	4	$\overline{}$	0	0	2	4	3	C	2	0	2
DATE		5/18									5/19										5/20								5/21		

APPENDIX D ACOUSTIC ECHOSOUNDER RESULTS FROM R/V ACANIA

- P: Surface Plume Maximum Height (m)
- Inl: Lowest Inversion Height
- In2: Second Lowest Inversion (m)
- In3: Third Lowest Inversion (m)
- In4: Fourth Lowest Inversion (m)
- In5: Fifth Lowest Inversion (m)
- In6: Sixth Lowest Inversion (m)

In6		TEDENTIAL CONTRACT	possibly a 4th inversion
In5	310W	440	possibly a
In4	250 340 220 160 merge	260	
In3	280 320 300 320 320 **********************	merges 180 110 200 200 180 140	160 + merges
In2	0 0	110 100 100 120 130 110 ~110 +merge +merges +merges	100 1120 260
Inl	70 80 80 ~80 ~80 70 70 70 60	surface 80 80 80 70 60 70 54 surface surface 65	surface surface surface 100 110 130 130
Δ,	08		
TIME	0044778844	0500 0530 0600 0730 0730 0830 0930 1000	144000044C
DATE	8/8		

Jue In6		
In5		
In4		
In3		
In2		
Inl	120 200 200 220 220 220 330 330 340 380	440 440 440 440 440 440 420 420 420 420
Д		
TIME	1530 1600 1600 1700 1730 1830 1930 2030 2130 2230 2230	2330 2400 0130 0130 0230 0330 0400 0430 0530 0530 0600
DATE		2/9

DATE TIME	0700 0830 0830 0930 1000 1100 1130 1230 1400 1440 1530 1530 1630 1730 1800 1900	2000 2000 2030 2100 2130
Q.		
Inl	~300 340 340 340 320 320 360 460 460 520 510 460 360 360 440	440 450 430
In2		
In3		e di
In4		
In5		
In6		

In6			
In5			
In4			
In3			
In2			
Inl	380 *320 310	300 380 460 460 460 510 570 580 610 660 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 70	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
д			
TIME	2230 2300 2330 2400	0030 0130 0130 0230 0230 0330 0430 0430 0530 0530 0700 0730 0730 0830 0830 0830	1030 1100 1130 1230 1300
DATE		5/10	

DATE	TIME	Д	Inl	In2	In3	In4	In5	Jue In6
	1330		580					
	1400		560					
	1500		510					
	1530		200					
	1600		440					
	1630		360					
	1700		340					
	1730		460					
	1800		200					
	1830		480					
	1900		200					
	1930							
	2000		420					
	2030							
	2100							
	2130		260					
	2200							
	2230							
	2300							
	2330							
	2400		440					
5/11	0030		440					
	0100		440					
	0130		440					
	0200		480					
	0230		440					
	0300		440					
	0330		440					
	0400		480					

Jul In6																															
InS																															
In4															610	009		340													
In3												380	360	360	360	380	360	240													
In2												160	+ merges	140	280	310	~300 (W)	200	400	400		300		420							
Inl	460	460	440	~400	360	260	320	260	200	100	100	surface	160	100	80	120	100	80	100	80	100	100		100	200	220				200	700
Д																															
TIME	0430	0200	0530	0090	0630	0020	0730	0800	0830	0060	0860	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1330	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1230
DATE																															

Jul In6			
In5			
In4			
In3		260	240 240
In2	260	180 110 300 (W) 320 (W) 240 240 240 140 240	260 300 260 120 110
Inl	240 240 260 300 280 240 220	100 200 100 100 100 100 100 100	09 09 09
C4			
TIME	2000 2030 2130 2230 2230 2330 2400	0030 0100 0130 0230 0330 0400 1100 1130 1230 1330	1430 1500 1530 1630
DATE		5/12	

Jul In6																												
In5																												
In4																												
In3											220																	
In2							210	240			160								160									
Inl	80		140	140	100		100	120	180	200	09	260	260	260	09	100	140	140	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	100	120	140
Q.																												
TIME	1700	1730	1800	1900	2000	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2300	2330	2400	0000	0030	0100	0130	0200	0230	0300	0330	0400	0430	0200	0530	0090	0630	0730
DATE														5/13	/-													

Jue In6							300
In5							220 260 (W) 420 (W) 460
In4		200				340 300 300	160 280 280 34
In3		150 160 160	~300 ~300	0.77		200 200 180	120 240 240 260
In2		120 120 100	200 200 120	0 00	120	160 140 120	80 140 140 160 120
Inl	100 100 100 60 80	09 09 9	120 140 80 80	6 6	surface 100	80 80 surface	surface 110 100 80 70 70
A			100 80	Č	09		100
TIME	0800 0830 0900 0930 1000	1030 1100 1130 1200	1700 1730 1800	1900 1930 2000	2100 2130 2200 2230	2330 2330 2400	0030 0100 0130 0200 0330
DATE							5/14

Jul In6			
In5		300	
In4	400	260	
In3	200 240 200 280 170	220	
In2	100 120 (W) 140 200 (W) 200 140 130 300	160	240
Inl	70 60 80 120 120 110 100 surface 80 ~100	80 180 300	320 300 220 220 100 80
Д			
TIME	0400 0430 0530 0630 0730 0730 0830 0930 0930	1030 1130 1230 1330 1400	1500 1530 1600 1630 1730 1800 1830
DATE			

Jue In6															
In5															
In4															
In3															
In2	240 240														
Inl	0 0 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	40	360	000	00	40	20	40	80	00	040	0 6	07	00
E E	,160 140 120 120 140 140	177	ňň	~ ~ ~	4	₩ 4	3.3		36	28	30	75	770	7 6	77
TIME	1930 2000 2030 2100 2230 2230	2330 2400	1600	1700	1800	1830	1930	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2330	2330	7400
DATE			5/15												

Jue In6				
In5				
In4				
In3				
In2				180
Inl	160 180 120 120 140 180	240 220 260	280 220 200 160 120 400	~300 240 220 120 150 140
Δı				
TIME	0030 0100 0130 0230 0330 0400	0500 0530 0630 0700	0830 0830 0930 1000 11030	1130 1200 1230 1330 1400 1430 1500
DATE	5/16			

Jul In6				
In5				
In4			220	
In3		250 250 160	150	
In2		180 180 140 merges 160	100	150 160 160 200 200 (W) 200 (W)
		€ ↓		
Inl	200 100 120 ~160	70 60 70 80 110 60	60 surface surface surface 60 60 60 60	surface 80 80 110 120 ~90 80 surface
Д			120	
TIME	1600 1630 1700 1730 1800	0630 0700 0730 0800 0830 0930	1000 1130 1500 1530 1630 1730 1730	1830 1900 1930 2000 2030 2130 2230
DATE		5/18		

Jul In6																													
In5																													
In4																													
In3																													
In2																													
Inl	09~	80	85	80	10	00	20	40	09	80	80	80	80	00	80	00	00	00	80	90	20	80	20	00	30	10	06	0/	30
Ĥ	1				7	7	7	1	Ä	ī	7	ñ	F	2	ī	5	5	5	ñ	ñ	5	1	2	5(7	2	16	H	ñ
Д	6	09	80		100		06	100	100	110	110	140	140	130	120	160	150	140	130	120	120	110	100	100	140	140	100	120	100
TIME	2300	2400	0030	0010	0130	0200	0230	0300	0330	0400	0430	0200	0530	0090	0630	0020	0730	0800	0830	0060	0860	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1300
DATE			5/19																										

9uI																														
In5																														
In4																														
In3																														
In2																														
Inl	190	200	~200	180	200	210	220	240	250	230	220	220	260	250	280	230	230	220	240	240	250	270	280	330	310	360	340	370	360	350
Д	100	80	80	100	80	80	100	150	140	100	100	~100	150	140	90	120	100	160	120	120	100	120	140	140	140	140	140		103	100
TIME	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1930	2000	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2300	2330	2400	0030	0100	0130	0200	0230	0300	0330	0400	0430
DATE																						5/20								

In																														
Ins																														
In4																														
In3																														
In2																														
Inl	360	370	420	420	420	460	420	410	430	430	460	440	440	420	420	440	440	430	400	410	450	420	450	420	450	430	440	420	420	430
Д	100	100	180	210	140	220	150	100	180	100	110	06	110	100	100			100	100	110	120	120	110	80	100	~ 100	120	100	100	100
TIME	0200	0530	0090	0630	0020	0730	0800	0830	0060	0830	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1300	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1930
DATE																														

2000 80 360 2130 360 2130 360 2230 400 2230 400 2330 380 2400 420 2400 4420 0130 460 0130 550 0230 550 0330 550 0430 660 0630 700 (W) 0830 650 (W) 0930 700 (W) 1030 700 (W)	DATE	TIME	А	Inl	In2	In3	In4	In5	Jul
2030 2130 2130 2200 2200 2230 2230 2330 2400 0130 0230 0230 0230 0230 0440 0230 0230 02		2000	80	360					
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Jue In6																												
In5																												
In4																												
In3											089																	
In2								092	750	720	240	009	520	200			~300	~300										
Inl	720	710	720	400	220	surface	300	200	420	320	140	200	~100	100	180	80	surface	200	320	430	460		009	009	640	009	to dark	
Д																												
TIME	1100	1200	1230	1300	1330	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1930	2000	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2300	2330	2400	0030	2000
DATE																											5/27	

1n6																													
In5																													
In4																													
In3																													
In2		630	020																										
Inl	540	540	280	too dark	~700	~700	~700	720	780	800	098	860	860	880	880	890	006	910	920	098	092	089	009	too dark	200	350	250	250	too dark
Д																													
TIME	0200	0230	0330	0400	0430	0200	0530	0090	0630	0000	0730	0800	0830	0060	0660	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1300	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630
DATE																													

Jue In6																														
InS																														
In4																			470											
In3		-700	700	w/ 1														~400	340	420	410	089								
In2	280	340	300	merges				220							~150	330	300	120	merges	320	260	300			330	340				
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TIME	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1930	2000	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2300	2330	2400	0030	0100	0130	0200	0230	0300	0330	0400	0430	0200	0530	0090	0630	0700	0110
DATE																5/23														

Jue In6																																	
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In3																																	
In2											250	260	180	200	280			~200	180									200					
Inl	260	140	320	200	160	surface	surface	140	160	09	70	80	surface	220					100	200	100	200	210	200	260	222							
Д	160	120																		100	100	80	~ 90	100	100	100						120	
TIME	0800	0830	0060	0860	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1330	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800	1830	1900	1930	2000	2030	2100	2130	2200	2230	2300	2400	
DATE																																	

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